

ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF IMPROVING HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN KAZAKHSTAN

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ABSTRACT

The main results of scientific research on increasing the efficiency of developing the higher education system in Kazakhstan involving organizational and methodical, institutional, social and economic aspects are considered in the article. Investigation reveals whether education system meets the requirements of new organizational and legal, social and economic terms, forming the market economy.

The results of research prove the fact that in the process of developing, the education system contradicts the requirements of developing science and production. Passing to new technologies, new means of communication, control systems demands radical restructurings. The existing educational sphere undergoes essential modernization that reflects transformations of technical and economic, organizational and economic, social and economic and administrative type.

There was established discrepant nature “demand – supply” correlation in the market of educational services due to: lack of legislatively fixed system of monitoring the requirements of specialists with the higher education, lack of well- developed mechanism of the state educational order and not worked out employment question of the graduates trained within a state order.

There revealed a whole view of economic and social results of developing higher education in Kazakhstan from 1917 – 2012 period. Received information is analyzed according to the development of the higher education in certain regions and countries as a whole, in particular it is indicators of network development of higher institutions, a number of students of various education forms, specialties, indicators of number on 10000 population, the staff of professors, financing development of the higher education, etc. According to analysis the author comes to a conclusion that existing tendencies can lead to collapse of a vertical public administration, the distorted understanding by educational institutions and governing bodies in regions of the academic and financial and economic freedoms.

Carried-out analysis of transformational processes in the higher education showed that development of new model of higher education system develops spontaneously, often without actual requirements of social and economic development of Kazakhstan. Received information allowed formulating offers on coordinating competences in managing system of the higher education between the central and regional bodies, and also on changing the structure of gross domestic product according to results of international comparisons and recommendations, to develop suggestions for improving the system of public administration of the higher school in Kazakhstan.

KEYWORDS: The Higher Education, Higher Educational Institution, University, Quality of Education, Educational Monitoring, Student, Expert, Specialty, Labor Market

INTRODUCTION

Research topicality is defined by importance of organizational and economic aspects of updating the higher education system according to market focused conditions of implementing large-scale institutional transformations in

Kazakhstan.

At present organizational - standard providing and the corresponding structurally functional transformations in the higher education system of Kazakhstan does not fully meet modern requirements of specialists' training, are insufficiently adapted for changing current and perspective conditions of forming the demand for educational services at the higher school, dynamics of volume and structure of demand for experts with the higher education, etc. It defines relevance of improving organizational and standard providing quality and implementing of the demanded structurally functional transformations directed on increasing the quality of educational process, growth of effectiveness in managing the higher school, ensuring specialists' training according to current and predicted conditions of requirements in real sector of economy.

Elimination of inconsistency of various organizational and standard operating conditions of the higher school, adjusting these conditions according to the current legislation and the international agreements (in particular, the Bologna agreement), Kazakhstan concluded with other states is essentially important also.

Various aspects of the higher education system are reported in Balykhin G. A. works. (1) Vinslav Yu.B. (2) Gershunsky B.S.(3,4), Tchekmaryov V. V. (5), etc.

At the same time problems of organizational and methodical, institutional and social and economic research are investigated so far insufficiently in reformed economic systems, such developing countries with multi structure economy as Kazakhstan.

Main Scientific Results

- Characteristics and the reasons of crisis factors in the higher education system (the increasing socio-political orientation of training to the detriment of quality, insufficient funding and accruing deficiency of investments into the higher education system, growth of interregional differentiation and increasing structural deficiency in training with the higher education) are revealed on the basis of the analysis while long-term tendencies of functioning the higher education system "prereform period" (till 1990).
- According to the analysis of organizational and economic aspects of functioning the reformed system of the higher education in Kazakhstan from 1991 for 2012 the phenomenon of joint action of a number long-term crisis tendencies in functioning the higher education system in Kazakhstan, and also the additional organizational economic factors connected, first of all, with generation and practical realization of large-scale institutional transformations in managing the higher education system is reasonable. It is established that these factors complicate effective use of rather high capacity of the higher education system in Kazakhstan. Suggestions on neutralization of negative impact of the specified long-term and short-term factors on functioning the higher education system in Kazakhstan are formulated.
- Factors are revealed and suggestions are formulated for improving quantitative and quality indicators of personnel security of the higher school that will allow to reduce personnel turnover and to solve a problem of eliminating personnel shortage in system of the higher education in Kazakhstan.
- There are suggestions coordinating competences of controlling the higher education system between the central and regional bodies, and also of changing gross domestic product structure according to results of inter country comparisons and recommendations for a complex solving the problem of education quality and increasing the role of research and development in the system of the higher education of Kazakhstan are formulated.

- Suggestions for improving the system of public administrating the higher school in Kazakhstan, the qualities of monitoring directed on improvement in the system of the higher education, the complex solution of organizational and economic problems of an associativity of education systems at various level, development of systems of continuous and professional additional education are developed.

Organizational and Standard Aspects of Functioning the System of the Higher Education in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

On the basis of the analysis of a control system of the higher education from 1917 till 2012, revealed long-term tendencies and characteristics of social and economic transformations in interrelation with features of formation and improvement of organizational and standard ensuring management in system of the higher education during the periods of directive central planning and transition to market focused system of public administration.

At various stages of managing the system of the higher education in Kazakhstan the various purposes and problems of its formation (the initial stages of development of system of the higher education) according to social and economic purposes and methods of their achievement were formed.

In the research three chronological periods of functioning of Kazakhstan's higher education system, corresponding to certain stages of directive central planning system are allocated: (an initial stage – 1917 - 1941; median stage – 1941 - 1958; final stage – 1958 - 1991) and two phases corresponding to an initial stage of life cycle of decentralized regulation system based on market mechanisms (the first phase of an initial stage of a transition period of dismantle and maintenance in system the higher education of Kazakhstan – 1991 - 1998; the second phase of an initial stage of a transition period of formation of the new control system adequate to requirements of system of decentralized regulation to quality of managing and efficiency in system Kazakhstan's higher education – 1998 - 2012).

The initial stage (1917 - 1941) of control system formation of the higher education was closely connected with results of elimination of illiteracy of Kazakhstan's population and realization of the accelerated formation of the higher education system in Kazakhstan on the basis of class socio-political preferences for workers and peasants.

So, according to the Resolution of Council of People's Commissars of 11.12.1917 all national, class and class restrictions were cancelled at enrollment of students, and also the tuition fee, was allowed teaching in the native language to all nationalities. In development of this Resolution Decree of 2.08.1918. "About reception rules in higher educational institutions of RUFSSR" established access to higher education institutions for all comers irrespective of their sex, a nationality, religion and a property status, without diplomas and examinations. The decree was added with the Resolution of Council of People's Commissars in which need of the class principle of reception was emphasized: "on the first place persons from proletarians and the poorest peasantry to which will be provided in a wide size of a grant" have to be certainly accepted (6).

Conditions for elimination of mass illiteracy and the accelerated preparation of the contingent of pupils for training in the higher education system on the basis of implementing provisions of the Resolution Narkomprosa "About the organization of working faculties at universities" of 11.09.1919 providing creation of autonomous teaching and educational establishments "for granting to workers and peasants of opportunity actually were at the same time created and widely to use the right of receipt in higher educational institutions and in view of that as an obstacle to such use insufficient readiness of proletarian masses to occupations in the higher school, especially in subjects of exact knowledge (the mathematician, physics, chemistry and others)" serves (7).

The corresponding purposes in training staff structure in higher education system (primary preparation of teacher's staff, a cultural training of workers and other experts of the humanitarian direction) were defined during this period by need of broad and fast development of a network of elementary and high schools, illiteracy eliminations among the population.

Actions for the organizing and increasing a network of higher education institutions in Kazakhstan during this period were promoted by the corresponding target program implementing. So, in the program of congress of VKP in 1919 opening of broad access to audiences of the higher school for all comers would be provided "to study, and first of all for workers; attraction to teaching in the higher school of everyone able there to learn; elimination of all and all artificial barriers between fresh scientific forces and chair; material security with the purpose to give the actual opportunity to proletarians and peasants to use the higher school" (8).

The corresponding improvement of quality of professional structure taken in system of the higher education was provided by the adopted Degree SNK RSFSR of 20.01.1924. In this Degree, in particular it was specified that all persons possessing sufficient scientific preparation, defined on the basis of their works and responses of the relevant institutions and certain experts can be scientists of higher education institutions.

In the late twenties according to requirements of industrialization of national economy actions for optimizing scales and training structure of specialists started to carry out. In particular, at the expense of cutting-down in educational process of a number of disciplines, training terms on a number of the priority directions were reduced to two – three years. Actions for the intensive growth of number of higher educational institutions, and also branch specialization of higher educational institutions and the relevant workers' faculties were at the same time carried out. Thus outrunning growth rates of the higher school were realized in the Central Asian republics and, first of all, in Kazakhstan. Characteristic feature of this accelerated growth of training was relative lag at rates of providing system of the higher education capital investments and the corresponding lag on level of the material base, insufficient levels of security with organizational and personnel resources.

Thus, the purposeful policy of mass character pursued in this period and increase of availability of the higher education at extensive policy of investment of the higher school provided the current requirements of industrialization at rather poor general quality of training and deficiency of highly qualified specialists with the higher education.

The second stage (1941 - 1958) was characterized by special conditions of the organization of managing and functioning of the higher school in military (the mobilization period) and post-war (recovery) the periods.

Thus, the purposeful policy of mass character pursued in this period and increase of availability of the higher education at extensive policy of investment of the higher school provided the current requirements of industrialization at rather poor general quality of training and deficiency of highly qualified specialists with the higher education.

In particular, the mobilization period for the higher education system was characterized by sharp deficiency of experts and involvement of the higher schools to the solution the problems of military economy. The organization of preparation and formation of structure of experts in Kazakhstan during this period were aimed mainly at the solution of problems of war industry in special conditions of deficiency of labor and material resources at the big scales of conveyance of the population on safe territories. These conditions promoted special type of the accelerated reproduction of experts with the higher education, including, to expansion of a network of higher education institutions and number of students, to speedup training national specialists in Kazakhstan.

The post-war period of restoration of a national economy was characterized by implementing a complex of the organizational and standard actions connected with questions of resource providing and personnel completing of the higher education system, control system improvement in the sphere of the higher education at qualitatively new level. The corresponding increase a number of students and extension of the nomenclature of specialties in system of the higher education answered the purpose and problems of post-war development of military industrial complex at the simultaneous solution of complex problems of development of the civil industry and restoration of a pre-war standard of living of the population.

The successful solution of these tasks in Kazakhstan was promoted by features of formation of a manpower during this period, caused by increase in number and growth of qualitative characteristics of a manpower at the expense of migratory streams of the manpower connected with evacuation of a number of industrial of the enterprise and a manpower in the period of a wartime. Presence of experts allowed providing in Kazakhstan priority high growth rates of number of shots of a technical cross-section for formation of shots in military industrial complex and the civil industry, experts of agriculture, and also teachers with the higher education that had special value for training of the national intellectuals. The solution of this task in Kazakhstan in many respects also was promoted by the organization of expanded preparation of national shots on the basis of practice of planned out-of-competition reception of persons of a radical nationality in higher education institutions of Moscow, Leningrad and some other the high school centers. Such system organization of training allowed Kazakhstan to improve structure of scientific and pedagogical shots of the higher school in rather short time, including increasing in it a share of experts – representatives of a radical nationality.

Main objectives and problems of the third stage (1958 - 1991) in system of the higher education in Kazakhstan throughout a long time during this period decided as a whole by the priority direction of continuation of policy of mass training of specialists on the higher education on the basis of providing diversification of various types of privileges and preferences (advantage at enrolling in HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS for taken in production, persons with a production experience, etc. – 1959), creations of preparatory compartments at higher education institutions of Kazakhstan (purposes of the Resolution of the Central Committee CPSU directed on increase of level of preparation of young and rural workers and creating favorable conditions for continuation of their training in system of the higher education – 1969), consecutive accumulation of scales of training in system of evening and correspondence higher education, transition to general secondary education (The resolution of the Central Committee of CPSU and Council of ministers of the USSR of 1972) allowed to increase more than twice a share of the age cohort which has got a secondary education. The large-scale increase in number of students in system of the higher education of Kazakhstan was provided with characteristic actions of providing socially focused preferences for the various contingents of national shots (workers, collective farmers, the military personnel transferred to the reserve from armed forces, the persons directed on training from the industrial and agricultural enterprises, the organizations of construction, transport, communication, etc.).

Current legislation streamlining (see ""Bases of the legislation of USSR and federal republics about national education", 1973) was an important element organizationally – standard providing during this period of pursued policy of purposeful increase in scales of the higher education improvement of an order of interaction of all participants of educational process in a control system of the higher school (Minvhei of the USSR and federal republics, State Planning Committees of the USSR and federal republics, the Ministries and departments of the USSR and federal authority under the authority of which there were educational institutions of the higher school). For all-system coordination and optimization of planned release of experts with the higher education at Minhei the USSR was created "Scientific and methodical Council for formation of the contingent of students of higher educational institutions" (11.11.1981). Its tasks

joined questions of scientific justification of development of system of the higher education, development of recommendations about improvement of planning and creation of regulatory base of planning of preparation in system of the higher education (creation of base was provided by the Resolution of Council of ministers of the USSR of 27.01.1978 No. 64).

Growth of providing national economy by experts is accompanied by considerable expanding the scope of their work, including not connected with their education at the beginning of the 80th stimulated emergence of a number of the works connected with an economic assessment of efficiency of using educational capacity of the higher school.

Relevance of this subject located in a number of probes of that period by negative estimates of quality and efficiency of using experts' work with the higher education, misfit increase between territorial and industry plans of training increase in misfit between demand for experts with the higher education and their offer on a labor market.

So, for example, in Kazakhstan for 1958 - 1990 there were opened 30 new higher education institutions, accompanied by significant increase in release of experts at simultaneous increase in the 80th of deficiency in experts with the higher education. This process was implemented at the expense of the uneven differentiated distribution of experts between prestigious and not prestigious branches and the enterprises, between the developed and less developed regions of Kazakhstan.

As a result, misfit of the saved-up educational potential to level and requirements of development of national economy generated the mass crisis phenomena, both in system of the higher school, and in society as a whole. Naturally, thus, they significantly influenced in the late eighties known processes of dismantle of the centralized economic control system and transition to the new structure of public administration founded on gears of market regulation.

The period (1991 - 2012) in Kazakhstan as a whole corresponded to an initial stage of life cycle of the organization of system of the decentralized steering. During this period two specific phases of realization of the purposes and problems of this stage of life cycle are allocated.

Purposes of the First Phase in the Sphere of the Higher Education in Kazakhstan (the Period of 1991 - 1998) Were Defined

- Special transient content of processes of elimination of the state and relevant state system of central planning and managing of the USSR;
- Need of the operational solution of a complex of strategic problems of implementation of institutional transformations, the timely organizational and legal and organizational standard providing connected with creation of the state and the corresponding state control system of Kazakhstan as a whole and, in particular, of the state system of the organization and steering of the higher education.

Necessary requirements to carried-out transformations to this period were purposes of almost simultaneous implementation of liquidating and creative processes of the state construction at the level providing sufficient conditions for ensuring steady functioning of system of Kazakhstan highest education and its reproduction. As a result, the state policy in the sphere of the higher education of Kazakhstan concentrated in the direction of creation of organizational and standard operating conditions of system of the higher education of Kazakhstan (reforming of the existing legislation, control system and financing reorganization in the sphere of the higher education).

During the process of practical realization of system of organizational and standard actions accelerated and insufficiently prepared for various reasons the problems which have collected in the previous periods of imbalance in

structural policy of training in system of the higher education, and also the new problems connected with transients of formation of system of state regulation, the market competition and extending forms of unfair competition were shown. As a result, it in essential degree negatively influenced quality of provided services in the sphere of the higher education.

In negative manifestations of such synergetic effect shortcomings of preparation and realization of organizational and standard ensuring activity of the sphere of the higher education of Kazakhstan had important value. So, insufficient reflection of a number of essential quantitative and qualitative requirements to licensed higher education institutions in the Provision on an order of licensing of higher educational institutions of 13.07.1993 allowed them to obtain conforming licenses without due compliance to the standardized qualification requirements. During licensing provisions of the current legislation about licensing (periods of validity of licenses, a licensing order, observance of the equal principles of requirements to the public and non-state educational institutions of system of the higher education, an order of completing of Council for licensing, certification and accreditation, etc.) for various reasons were quite often violated.

Purposes of the second phase in the sphere of the higher education of Kazakhstan (the period of 1998 - 2012) were defined by the purposes and problems of an initial stage of the transition period, connected with end of the first phase and actual requirements of improvement of quality of functioning and control system improvement. In particular, purposes during this period were defined by need of observance of immanent requirements of system of the decentralized steering to the content of the main functions of steering in system of the higher education of Kazakhstan. During this period it touched first of all on issues of observance of the quality standards of steering, achievement of certain levels of social and economic efficiency, etc.

The specified purposes in many respects were implemented in Provisions of the State program of Kazakhstan "Education" (2000), the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 07.06.1999. "About education", Resolutions of the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan "About new model of formation of the student's contingent of the state higher educational institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (1999), "About the approval of the state educational order for preparation of students with the higher education on 1999/2000" (1999), "About the adoption of Provision on multilevel structure of higher education" (1999).

Unlike the previous period characterized by considerable coincidence in organizational and standard and legal support of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, in Kazakhstan strategic purposes started to realize bigger liberalization and debureaucratization of a control system by the higher education started being implemented. In particular, system large-scale actions for privatization and privatization of the majority of higher education institutions, to change of system of formation of the student's contingent and financing on the basis of transition from the principle "financing of object of education" to the principle "financing of the subject of education", etc. were realized.

At the same time, a number of planned program actions so far in a due measure weren't implemented (reduction in compliance with modern requirements of the maintenance of the state Qualifier (list) of specialties of the higher education, complex introduction of system of ratings of objects of system of the higher education, increase of level of organizational and standard security of quality control of education, in particular, in the field of completing of certifying commissions and creation of system conditions for complex certification of higher education institutions, introduction of system of a competitive set of students by the specialized centers of complex testing, etc.).

So far there were unresolved questions of organizational and standard ensuring formation of the state order in system of the higher education.

Violation of the system principles in organizational and standard providing results quite often in inconsistency and

an inefficiency of made software solutions. So, the contents and questions of compliance of powers and competences of various state bodies so far aren't settled, in particular, regional bodies – maslikhat and republican bodies, conditions for due execution of tasks of the state order aren't satisfied.

Contradictions in existing basic organizational and standard providing are observed also, in particular, the structure of the approved Qualifier of specialties in system of the higher education doesn't correspond to a number of the adopted regulations, etc. As a result, there are objective conditions for violation of performing discipline at different levels of public administration.

System of the Higher Education of Kazakhstan: Quality and Efficiency Questions

The general tendencies of development of system of the higher education of Kazakhstan during 1917 - 2012 are revealed.

The carried-out analysis showed that the common characteristic feature of dynamics of indicators of organizational and social and economic development of system of the higher education of Kazakhstan for 1917 - 2012 is their compliance to dynamics of formation of purposes of various stages of life cycle and to a certain delay in their realization both for system during directive central planning, and during realization of an initial stage of life cycle of system of the decentralized steering based on market mechanisms of regulation.

So, for example, until the end of the 20th in an initial stage of formation of system of directive central planning initial organizational and standard and social and economic preconditions of development of a network of higher education institutions of Kazakhstan were only created, and realization of goals and problems of the accelerated growth of system of the higher education was carried out only during 1927 - 1940 (twentyfold growth of a network of higher education institutions).

In the following post-war stage of life cycle of the organization the greatest growth of a network of higher education institutions in Kazakhstan was realized during 1960 - 1970 (more than the one and a half-multiple growth of a network of higher education institutions – from 28 to 44 higher education institutions).

In a final stage of directive central planning of 1980 - 1991 the structure of a network of higher education institutions of Kazakhstan practically remained without changes.

The carried-out analysis showed that to corresponding changes of dynamics of growth of a network of higher education institutions at various stages of life cycle of this period there corresponded characteristic changes of the purposes, tasks and the principles of structurally functional transformations in system of the higher education. Structurally functional transformations to this period made organic part of the general system of methods and control facilities strategic development.

In probe it is shown that the main content of structurally functional transformations in system of the higher education is defined by the purposes and problems of formation of such control system which provides effective realization of the main functions which provide preservation and increases of educational and scientific and pedagogical capacity of higher education institutions, increase of efficiency of use of scientific and technical high school potential, the complex solution of questions of improvement of quality of the higher education, satisfaction of requirements of the population in educational services of the higher school and requirements of the enterprises and the organizations in preparation of skilled technicians, a rational combination of regional and industry requirements and opportunities of improvement of the higher education, optimization of sources and various types of resource ensuring effective functioning of the higher school.

As shown in the probe, specific requirements to the content of structurally functional transformations are defined at various stages not only chronological features of their realization. Current state of the higher school, condition and scales of its activity in Kazakhstan are defined in many respects by a number of objectively inconsistent organizational and standard and social and economic qualitative and quantitative characteristics of a condition as systems of pre-university education, and system providing basic and additional higher education, change or professional development of the workers occupied in various sectors of national economy. It objectively defines existence enough long temporary logs in implementation of accepted programs of improvement of quality and efficiency of functioning of system of the higher school of Kazakhstan and its completing.

Specific conditions of organizational and standard and structurally functional transformations in Kazakhstan are defined by also essential differentiation of a number of basic characteristics of social and economic development. For example, at rather low average per capita level of production of gross domestic product both a high incidence and mortality of the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan will reach rather high education level, characteristic for the developed countries. According to the research, achievement of a bigger associatively of the specified indicators define characteristics of complexity and duration of implementing the system of effective structurally functional transformations in the higher school system in Kazakhstan. In particular, at justification of organizational economic feasibility of programmable functional and structural transformations it is necessary to develop purposes on the basis of the analysis of the retrospective and predicted scenario demanded maintenance of system of expected social and economic results. The insufficient accounting of this factor negatively influences level of efficiency of the corresponding organizational and standard and functional and structural transformations in system of the higher education of Kazakhstan.

In these conditions the associatively of chronological and functional characteristics of organizational and standard and functional and structural ensuring effective reforming in system of the higher education in the Republic of Kazakhstan has the special importance. Objectively arising difficulties of effective development of system of the higher education in Kazakhstan during the various periods of time are defined by it.

For example, during 1980 - 1990 rather developed existing in the centralized system of planning and steering directive planning "by the reached result" in system of the higher education at insufficient regionalization of training and unevenness of territorial seating of higher education institutions (more than 50% of higher education institutions were concentrated in the capital of Kazakhstan, Karaganda and the East Kazakhstan region) nevertheless, didn't provide fully structural needs of a national economy for experts of the top skills. Thus structural deficiency of these shots existed in the conditions of dynamic constant increase in the contingent of students during the whole post-war period of development and more than nine fold increase in number of students of higher education institutions during 1960 - 1990. Process of formation of structural deficiency happened, despite constantly extension of the nomenclature of specialties.

As a result by 1990 relative redundancy of training on technical specialties and deficiency in training on economic and organizational and legal specialties, including connected with the state construction, organizational legal support of public administration, activity of the enterprises and the organizations of a national economy, judicial production and protection of the rights of citizens, etc. was observed.

Really, when planning during this period it was supposed that development of system of the higher education will be carried out according to requirements of a national economy of the country. The analysis of this period was characterized by the following statistical data. So, for example, specific weight among ended higher education institutions in 1970 made on technical and economic specialties 43,6%, humanitarian and natural-science 35,6%, agricultural 7,7%,

medical 7,1%. Throughout all analyzed period the nomenclature of specialties extended. If, in 1958 it was conducted on 319 specialties, in 1989 it was conducted on 493. The quantity of disciplines of specialization on which training of the top skills is conducted extended. As a result of such structure there were specific conditions of a structural staff deficit. Thus, for example, economic function of the state - planning - was presented in this list only two specialties; planning of a national economy and industry planning.

Realization of an initial stage of life cycle of the organization of system of the decentralized steering in system of the higher education in 1991 - 2012 in Kazakhstan was defined in the first phase (the period of 1991 - 1998) by the purposes and problems of the corresponding organizational and standard providing and realization of the corresponding structurally functional transformations providing stability of functioning of a network of the highest educational institutions. During this period the slowed-down growth of a network of higher educational institutions and characteristic processes of privatization and initial formation of an education system in the non-state higher education institutions which have been mainly focused on elimination of deficiency of shots in the field of economy, law and other accompanying directions of specialization is observed. half-multiple growth for 1960 - 1990) on which training in system of the higher education of Kazakhstan was carried out.

At rather small drop of number of students in state universities the corresponding increase in students in non-state higher education institutions allowed to keep tendencies of moderate increase in total number of students. At the same time in rather close conditions of maintenance of stability of personnel structure of a network of higher education institutions processes of decentralization of public control and financing of system of the higher education were exercised. Thus naturally having earlier interregional and branch disproportions of functioning of a high school network of the Republic of Kazakhstan remained. Important result of this stage was creation of entry organizational and standard and structurally functional conditions for the accelerated more than double growth of number of students in 1998 - 2012 for the account mainly more than fivefold increase in number of students of non-state higher education institutions. It corresponded to purposes of the second phase in the sphere of the higher education of Kazakhstan (the period of 1998 - 2012) which were defined by the purposes and problems of an initial stage of the transition period, connected with end of the first phase and actual requirements of improvement of quality of functioning and improvement of system of created system of the decentralized steering. In this phase of a transition period in the Republic of Kazakhstan conditions of competitive demand for the educational services which have defined structural shifts in the various directions were realized.

So, for example, the share of students on tuition by correspondence in system of the higher education reached nearly 50% mainly at the expense of a contribution to this structural shift of non-state higher education institutions. Significantly the structure of financing of the higher education at the expense of increase in a share of private and local regional sources of financing, large-scale differentiation of forms of payment for training on the basis of educational grants and the credits, the state educational order, contracts with full compensation of expenses for education, etc. changed during this period.

Thus, the main maintenance of developing conditions of formation of purposes during this period was defined by need of observance of immanent requirements of system of the decentralized steering to the content of the main functions of steering in system of the higher education of Kazakhstan.

During this period it touched first of all on becoming aggravated issues of observance of the quality standards of steering, achievement of certain acceptable levels of social and economic efficiency, coherence of actions of republican and local governing bodies and financing, overcoming of an amplifying regional disproportion of development of a

network of higher education institutions, gaps as the higher education in forms of internal, evening and correspondence education, etc.

The Main Directions of Improvement of System of the Higher Education in Kazakhstan

Questions of complex improvement of system of public administration by the higher school, directed on increase of priority of the educational sphere, improvement of quality of organizational and standard providing and structurally functional transformations in system of the higher education, improvement of quality and efficiency of its functioning, the solution of a problem of ensuring realization of the subsequent stages of life cycle of the organization of system of the decentralized steering of the Republic of Kazakhstan based on market mechanisms of regulation are considered.

The analysis of transformational processes in the higher education of Kazakhstan showed that development of new model of the institutional organization of system of the higher education has to correspond more to real requirements of social and economic development of Kazakhstan.

Coordination of development of system of the higher education with dynamic real economic personnel requirements is actual; mainly marketing strategy of formation of a network of higher education institutions predetermines an imperative need of acceptance of the state as appropriate coordinated actions of right-secured integration decisions (2).

Also system implementation of the actions conforming to requirements of the following cycle of the organization of system of decentralized steering which are characterized by requirements of achievement of more quality education and stable conditions of organizational and standard providing and the corresponding structurally functional transformations in system of the higher education is essentially important.

CONCLUSIONS

Proceeding from results of the carried-out analysis, first priority of the solution of problems of improvement of quality of the higher education at all levels and stages of educational process at the higher school, observance of standards of the higher education in a network of the state and non-state higher educational institutions, in various forms of the organization of educational process, alignment of operating conditions and reduction of regional disproportions of formation of a network of higher education institutions of Kazakhstan is proved.

Also problem of coordinating the demand for educational services of the higher education and demand for experts with the higher education in real sector of economy is important.

Realization of the formulated purposes and tasks is closely connected with increase of the importance of function of quality control of educational process on the basis of systematic monitoring of a condition and an education level in system of the higher education. The system of monitoring of high school education allows not only to estimate quality of educational process, but also gives objective information on real level and distinctions in quality of education in various categories of higher education institutions of Kazakhstan that allows to develop systemically the corresponding organizational and standard and structurally functional conditions of formation of demanded education levels and their compliance to real requirements of national economy. Important condition of efficiency of monitoring is the optimum choice and structure of system of estimated indicators of activity of various categories of higher education institutions. Special value here has a solution of the problem of unification and differentiation of system of estimated indicators on different categories of higher education institutions. Systematic implementation of monitoring actions at the same time gives essentially important information, as for steering improvement in system of the higher education, and for formation of rating estimates of productivity of higher education institutions for decision-making in system of public administration

in a network of higher education institutions, and also in the course of formation of demand for educational services in concrete higher education institutions.

In probe offers on achievement of balance between demand for educational services in system of the higher education and demand for experts with the higher education in economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan are formulated also.

At the heart of these offers the principles of system realization of achievement of demanded balance on a labor market have to be realized. Organizational and standard ensuring effective implementation of such offers has to engage creation of favorable organizational and standard conditions for financing of higher education institutions in this or that form from the enterprises or the state, responsible execution of the state order and (or) the order of the enterprises for preparation of students for the guaranteed satisfaction of their demand for a demanded professional category with the higher education. Expediently also at the same time with creation of system of monitoring of educational institutions of system of the higher education necessary implementation of monitoring of a condition of a labor market, the analysis and forecasting of the current and perspective demand for experts with the higher education, justification of the contents and organizational and standard providing gears of formation of the state order for financing and satisfaction of needs of the state connected with activity of system of the higher education.

For realization of goals and tasks complex coordination of competences of the central and regional governing bodies, legislative providing demanded privileges for various participants of educational process in system of the higher education, implementation system the reasonable organizational and other preparatory activities necessary for achievement of demanded results is essentially important. The last is closely connected with improvement not only systems of certification of a network of higher education institutions, but also quality of education and educational programs of training on various categories of a network of higher education institutions and forms of education.

Need of implementation of the strategic directions of improvement of system of the higher education for the Republic of Kazakhstan and its organizational and standard providing locates in probe on the basis of development and implementation of the echeloned large-scale investment program determined by high priority of the higher education for realization of perspective social and economic policy of development of Kazakhstan in modern conditions also.

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